#### Amusements.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES 9 a. m. ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Goddess of Truth. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-Die Meistersinger. AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Shaughraun. BIJOU-8:15 Gentleman Joe. BROADWAY THEATRE-8 Julius Caesar. CARNEGIE HALL\_2\_The Seasons. COLUMBUS THEATRE\_8:15\_Bonnie Scotland. DALY'S THEATRE 3-Lecture 8-Romeo and Juliet EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Bohemia.

EDEN MUSEE-Concert.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Magda GARRICK THEATRE-8:20-The Squire of Dames OPERA HOUSE-8-1492 HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Little Christophe HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart of Mary

HOYT'S THEATRE-\$:30-A Black Sheep IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Comtesse Guckt. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S:15-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE -8:15-The Prisoner of Zenda. OLYMPIA THEATRE-8:15-Marguerite.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Romeo and Juliet. PASCOR'S -12:30 to 11 p./m. -Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12-12 midnight-

STANDARD THEATRE 8:15-Chimmle Fadden TROCADERO MUSIC HALL S- Vaudeville 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Minstrel of Clare.

#### Index to Advercisements

Business Notices. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	1 year.	6 mo.	3 mo.	1 mo.	Single copy.
Daily, 7 days a week Daily without Sunday. Sunday Tribune. Weekly Tribune. Femi-Weekly Tribune Tribune Monthly	\$10 00 8 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00	\$5.00 4.00 1.00	\$2 50 2 00 50 		5 cts.

scriber. Readers are better served by the striber from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN FOSTAGE—To all foreign countries texcept chandle and Mexico), 4 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune: 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES—Hemit by Pastal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

# New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is generally believed in Minis terial circles in London that Lord Salisbury has assented to the formation of an Anglo-American Commission to settle the Venezuelan dispute, Advices from Havana, by way of Madrid, are that Maceo with his men has re-entered the Havana province. === "The Daily Chronicle's" criticism of the Venezuelan Blue Book was attacked by "The St. James's Gazette" and "The Morning Post." === Mr. Gladstone declined to introduce a deputation to Lord Salisbury to urge

Government patronage for Armenian relief. CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. Senate: The House Cuban resolutions were attacked by Mr. Hill and defended by Mr. Sherman; the Dupont election case was discussed; the bill to create a National Art Commission was passed. - House: Consideration of two contested election cases occupied the entire day.

DOMESTIC .- The Raines Liquor Tax bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 84 to 59. President Cleveland returned to Washington from his duck-hunting trip to Wide Water, Va. state Treasurer Colvin and Assemblyman Sears were chosen National delegates by the Republicans of the XXIIId Congress District, of this State. = A severe snowstorm prevailed in New-York and New-England, interrupting railway travel. ==== A ruling of the presiding officer of the Joint Assembly at Frankfort, Ky., prevent further outbreaks will, it is th over the Senatorship. - Colonel Pope's bicycle establishment in Boston was burned; more then 1,500 wheels were destroyed; the loss is

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- An agreement for overthrow the good government enjoyed by their the joint use of patents was made by the Gen- fellow-citizens of the county of Kings? eral Electric and Westinghouse companies. The Union League Club decided to ine; ease its membership from 1,600 to 1,800. Several Republican clubs passed resolutions favoring McKinley for President if Morton cannot be nominated. —— The New-York Society of Colonial Dames held a breakfast and reception at Sherry's. === George V. Harmon, brother of Register Granville W. Harmon, of Kings County, was stricken with apoplexy in the office and taken to Hudson Street Hospital. Staff Captain Watkins and Adjutant wright resigned from the Salvation Army;

"Matry. == The stock market was stronger. THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair d cold. The temperature yesterday: Highest,

27 degrees; lowest, 20; average, 22%. The whip of the Boss was cracked again in Albany yesterday, this time in the Assembly, and now the Raines Liquor Tax bill goes to the Governor for approval or 2 approval. The vote was 84 to 59. The bill had eight votes more than the number required to pass it, but there is no doubt that but for the pressure put upon the mafority it would have been defeated. Sixteen Republicans voted in the negative. That the condition of things was desperate at the time the bill was taken up was made apparent when Speaker Fish adopted the extraordinary course of ordering the doors of the Assembly Chamber locked, and he kept them locked for seven hours. It is a question whether by so doing he did not invalidate the action taken. There is a provision of the Constitution which says that "the "doors of each house shall be kept open, except "when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Not even Speaker Fish will contend that there was anything about this measure of such a character that the public welfare required its passage behind closed doors. Seemingly he has opened the way for Executive disapproval, or for the overthrow of the bill on the ground that it was not passed in a constitutional manner.

Controller Fitch has discovered a new point, of which, it is safe to say, the opponents of underground rapid transit will make the most. He finds that in the agreement made with the owners of the Broadway surface road in 1889 it was stipulated that the company should pay \$150,000 a year to the city so long as no other ratiroad was operated on, over or under Broadway or any part thereof. The Controller's point seems to be well taken, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean says there is no way in which the city can avoid forfelting the sum named, provided the underground scheme is carried through. A tunnel under Broadway is an essential part of that scheme as now elaborated. The question, then, is whether real rapid transit will be worth the loss of \$150,000 a year. Most people, we imagine, will answer in the affirmative, If there is no other alternative to be chosen.

No person of sound judgment will dispute the m of moderate action by Congress in making appropriations for rivers and harbors. At the same time, caution should be exercised in not going too far for the sake of scoring a record for economy. Republicans have had too much to say in the past about Democratic cheese-

paring to be content with such a policy on the part of their own Representatives. The committee is evidently taking pains to understand the matters presented to it thoroughly before reaching a decision, and the probabilities are that a bill in which economy will go hand in hand with wise expenditure will be evolved Such a bill will meet with popular approval. even if the sum total is considerable.

The House of Representatives gave further evidence festerday of its purpose to act justly in matters involving party questions by declaring that a Democrat whose sent was contested had been honestly elected and was entitled to his place in the House. The case was that of Coleman against Buck, of the Hd District in Louisiana. Elections Committee No. 2 reported unanimously in favor of Mr. Buck, and its action was confirmed without debate. The disposition shown by the committees and the House should have a tendency to bring to an abrupt close all contests in which the contestant is not strongly convinced that he will be able to make out a case.

#### PARTY DUTY.

That is a curious conception of party duty which leads a man to support and work for precisely the thing that he himself declares will bring the party to ruln and defeat. An agent in any private concern who managed business on that principle would be thought a fool or something worse. A general who conducted a campaign for which he was responsible in ac cordance with outside advice which he knew would lead to disaster would be called a traitor and be lucky to escape with his life. A theo logian who taught as true what he in his heart believed to be false would lose the respect of honorable men and pass as a hypocrite and coward. The sea captain who scuttled his ship for the profit of the owner of the cargo would be a scoundrel whom a pirate might hold in contempt. The law is universal that he who holds a trust must follow his conscience and his judgment to guard the interests in his hands. There is no exception to this rule in logic. There is only one tolerated in practice. That exception is in the conduct of the Ship of State and the performance of a trust duty owed to the members of a political party.

The proceedings in the State Senate at the passage of the Greater New-York bill offer an instructive illustration of the notion held by some intelligent and honorable men of their relation to party duty and public welfare. When the vote was taken on that bill three Senators professing devotion to the principles of the Republican party-two of them of acknowledged regularity and present influence in that organization-gave their support to and helped to crowd through with indecent haste what they themselves declared to be an iniquitous measure and a political blunder. One of these gentlemen was Mr. George R. Malby. He has been Speaker of the Assembly, and is now in Albany to represent the people of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, and to legislate for the good of the whole State. Mr. Jeseph Mullin is there for the same purpose by the grace of the voters of Lewis and Jefferson counties. They are both pledged to support the broad principles of the Republican platform, and to labor for the highest welfare of the party, which is the highest welfare of the people, but they are pledged to no blind obedience to the dictation of any man or set of men, in or out of the Legislature. They are intrusted with power to use it with discretion as free agents and thinking men, not to take orders and do what their consciences condemn. Yet Senator Malby publicly declared: "I down to Edward Lauterbach, has become vocal, bill Did the Republicans of St. Lawrence and | tian era. In ne period of our history has there Franklin elect him a Senator to make it impossible for a Republican State officer ever again to be elected? And Senator Mullin! He said

Thus did these two Senators deliberately by their own confession stab the party to which they owe allegiance and do what they believe to be an injury to the cause of good government and the interests of the people in all parties. Yet they are men of good reputation. They hold high rank among their fellow-legislators. For character and independence they are far above the average politician. We are not disposed to think of them as consciously doing wrong. We regard them rather as the victims of a pernicious notion of party duty, which has been diligently fostered by all the rascals in politics, who have sought to turn capacity for intrigue into power to dominate the actions of honest men. They have led people who ought to know better to think that the control of a primary, however gained, the possession of party machinery, by whatsoever means secured, gives them a right to dictate legislation, to give it or sell it, to use it for personal ends, to party disadvantage, to public harm, for anything and in any way they please. And they have fostered this idea so persistently that even the legislators themselves have come to look upon obedience to their own consciences as treason, not to the State, not to the party, but to the men who assume to say what the party must do regardless of its own future or the general good. How deeply this poison has eaten its way into the body politic is made sadly evident by the astounding position taken on a great question by men of such standing as Messrs. Malby and Mullin. They are not the only ones. They are simply the men who have made their betraval of their own ideal of right and wrong most conspicuous.

MR. PLATT'S LATEST SCHEME. The work of electing delegates to the Repub-Hean National Convention under the auspices of the fraudulent Lauterbach enrolment will begin in this county on next Monday evening. At the primaries then held in each of the 1.192 election precincts delegates will be chosen to the Congress District Conventions, to be held on Wednesday evening, at which will be named the delegates to St. Louis.

It is Mr. Platt's intention to elect his own followers in every district in this county. With the aid that Tammany gave him in the eurolment this ought to have been a comparatively easy task, but owing to the alarm caused by the Committee of Twenty-five's investigation, and a manifest determination to invoke the primary law at every polling-place, his Democratic allies show unmistakable symptoms of weakness. To offset this he has devised a new scheme to beat his opponents in those districts where contests are being waged, with some chance of success. in spite of the padded rolls. His proposition is a high-handed one in the extreme. Instead of permitting the several conventions to select their own chairmen, in accordance with universal practice and immemorial custom, he has actually determined to select these officers himself for the purpose of controlling the Credentials Committees and thus making up the rolls in his own interests. It is about as daring an invasion attempted here in the last month. He finds a

last December by Chairman Carter: last December by Chairman Carter:

The Congressional district delegates shall be chosen at conventions called by the Congressional Committee of each such district, in the same manner as the nomination of a Representative in Congress is made in said district; provided, that in any Congressional district where there is no Republican Congressional Committee the Republican State Committee shall appoint from the residents of such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect district delegates.

Pursuant to this authority, the State Com-

Pursuant to this authority, the State Committee has appointed in this county committees of three in every Congress district. Each of these committees has "called a District Convention to elect district delegates." Their powers being expressly limited to the performance of this duty, their functions are now at an end. Interference on their part with the organization or deliberations of the delegates in assembly is an usurpation of authority that should not be tolerated. If they are delegates, their rights, of course, as such must be respected; otherwise they should be excluded from the halls or treated as spectators or disorderly persons, according to their behavior.

Within the last few days it has become apparent that, notwithstanding the monstrous frauds, Mr. Platt's henchmen were in danger of defeat in four or five districts. To avoid such a result he has decided upon this outrageous action, knowing that by securing temporary control of the conventions he will have things practically his own way and seat such delegates as his lieutenants desire. It remains to be seen how far the reputable Republicans will permit him to exercise his will against their unquestioned and unquestionable rights.

#### ADJOURN ALL.

In a letter to the Board of Trade and Trans portation, read at the monthly meeting of that body on Wednesday, Mr. Edward D. Depew offered a suggestion which, though at first blush it seemed just a trifle radical if not revolutionary, might well be taken up into the consciousness of the American people and turned over with a grain of seriousness. It was that the Board of Trade and Transportation should start a movement, to be taken up throughout the country, the purpose of which should be to express to Congress the general desire of the people that it should adjourn. In his judgment, nothing that Congress can do would so promote the financial and business interests of the country as to pass the necessary appropriations with as little talk as possible, call the previous question on everything else and then just adjourn. Nothing else but that! Just adjourn! Think of it! just of the possibility of it. Seventy Millions of People! And, before dismissing it as a crank notion, turn it over once or twice in your minds. There's great merit in it. This seems to be an entirely new Depew, but we undertake to say that he is keeping up the credit of the name. No one, of course, can touch our own Chauncey in readiness, versatility, originality and the other great qualities which adorn the foremost man of his own or any other period and make him loved, honored and respected by the whole Euglish-speaking world. But it strikes us that Ed-

ward is a close second. Adjourn Congress! It seems sudden, Edward but, after all, your head is uncommonly level why not? You have struck the keynote. It is merest mess of talk; of wrangling, purposeless talk. It is to be said, of course, that the whole civilized world is having the same general trouble-it seems to have followed the grip epidemic -and that everybody, from the Emperor William governed, nor do I believe this is a bill in the as it was in Hellas just before the Peloponnes an "interest of the Republican party. . . . It | War. Everybody is aflame in the agora. Every-"seems to me that we Republicans are com- body wants war Everybody has something to "mitting the greatest political blunder of the say. And Pericles has just died of the plague. . After this bill shall become a law The whole world relates to itself, just as the "I never expect again to see a Republican State | Greek oligarchies and democracies did to themcofficer elected." Then he voted in favor of the | selves several hundred years before the Chris-"Republican party will suffer harm there." a deliberative assembly. Poured out from the Then he, too, voted "aye" Did the people of tail of a cart it would do vastly less mischief mony. Jefferson and Lewis send him to Albany to and sell a great deal more soap.

Call Congress off, Edward! By all means call interests, but would tend to promote peace. And then, Edward, call off the Legislature at Albany. That distinguished body is doing nothing at all that cannot just as well be dropped where it is as carried to a finish. If it should leave everything alone-the Raines Excise bill, the Greater New-York bill and all the other little bits of business it is trying to do in a brutal and no less blundering way-if it should let everything drop where it is, without embarrassing Governor Morton, or breaking up the Republican party, it would be doing the best possible thing for itself, for the Republican party and for the people at large. Then, Edward, call off the Kentucky Legislature, which is on the point of settling disputed questions with arguments from the hip pocket. Make that body of statesmen break up and go away without breach of the peace. No matter whether a Republican or a Democrat, a free-silver man or a goldling he elected or defeated-make them stop angry talk and disperse. There's trouble enough in the world without Congresses and Legislatures them all to adjourn! Let us have peace.

### PROPOSED CABINET CHANGES

The proposition of Senator Frye, for the creation of a Department of Commerce and Manufactures, contemplates the most important extension of Government activity for many years. It would affect a greater change than the appointment of a Secretary of Agriculture, because there had already long existed a Commissioner of Agriculture as a subordinate of the Secretary of the Interior, while we have never yet had anything at all resembling a Secretary of Commerce. In this respect the United States stands almost alone among the important nations of the world. Most of the European Powers have Ministries of Commerce or their equivalents. Great Britain, France, Prussia, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Portugal, Spain-all have. So have ome of the chief British dependencies, such as Canada, Victoria and New-Zealand. Some of these have larger Cabinets than ours, and some smaller. Some are republics, some kingdoms, some empires. Their institutions and the spirits of their Governments vary widely. Yet they all deem it well to devote one executive depart ment to the interests of commerce and industry. Certainly it is not unreasonable to consider whether the United States might not with profit follow their example.

Generally speaking, the multiplication of offices is an evil. It certainly is just as soon as it passes the limit of the actual requirements of the public service. In the present ease, however, the proposition appears to be not so much to create new offices as to rearrange those already existing. The new department would consist largely of bureaus taken from the Treasury and State Departments; perhaps also from the Department of the Interior. The idea is that these bureaus naturally pertain to commerce and industry, and that their work would be more effective if they were grouped together in a department of their own instead of being of popular rights as anything Mr. Platt has attached to departments with which they have no natural connection. The Treasury, for expretext for his purpose in this paragraph of the ample, has to do with the collection of revenue but treat as purely representative of the gold

has, logically, nothing to do with the Life-Saving Service, the Marine Hospital Service or with the Coast Survey. The State Department has charge of diplomatic relations with foreign countries, but the Consular Service is, or should be, something entirely apart from politics and diplomacy. In fact, there are many bureaus just as incongruously placed as was the Signal Service when it was attached to the Department of War, and there is reason to think their operations would be facilitated and the public service improved by grouping them more logically, even at the expense of creating a new Cabinet port-Some advantage might be gained, also, by a

reduction of the present size and scope of the Treasury Department, which is now an overgrown mass of unrelated bureaus. The tendency has been for many years to attach to the Treasury every bureau that did not distinctly belong elsewhere, as though the Treasury were to stand, generically, for the whole Government, as in England. The evils of this practice have been twofold. The Finance Minister has been burdened with a load of irrelevant details too great for one man to bear, and thus has often been seriously incapacitated for the performance of the legitimate duties of his place; and this one department of the Executive has acquired far too great a volume of "patronage" and consequent political influence. These evils would be corrected by the proposed change. The Secretary of the Treasury would be enabled to give all his attention to the regulation of the currency, the supervision of the banking system, the collection of the revenue, and the guardian-, ship and proper disbursement of the National funds duties fully sufficient for one man and one department. The Secretary of Commerce should be able to place the Consular Service on a more rational and busipesslike basis than it has hitherto had, to promote foreign trade by wise reciprocity arrangements, to deal with the vexed problems of interstate commerce, and to facilitate the maintenance of a reasonable and beneficent tariff system. The increase of administrative machinery and expense would be comparatively slight. The accruing benefits to what ought to be the foremost manufacturing and commercial Nation of the world should be very great. The proposition is well worthy of careful consideration

### A TAMMANY LEGACY.

Those who are interested in making it appear that Tammany government of this city was the best possible government have constantly said that the Commissioners of Accounts were merely making assertions about maladministration in years past, without proving anything. Their contention in behalf of the old order has been that flimsy, one-sided testimony was accepted as conclusive, and thus a lively verbal assault was made to look like a valid condemnation. Perhaps they will have the nerve to sneer in like manner at Superintendent Constable's description of the Building Department as he found it, but something more than effrontery will be required to hough him out of court.

The substance of Mr. Constable's statement before Commissioner Terry on Wednesday was that the offices of his department when he took control of it were abominably filthy and illarranged; that building plans were piled up flooding the country and the world with the without order or system, apparently for the purpose of producing confusion; that nearly all the records were more or less useless, and that in the branch of light and ventilation no records were kept; that theatres had been licensed without examination; that in the case of schools, tenements and public buildings fire-escape regu-"do not believe a city of that size can be well eruptive and vehement. It is much such a time lations had been ignored; that thousands of buildings put up under the law of 1892 did not comply with the law, five hundred such buildings having been found among six hundred recently examined; that in thousands of cases of floors were introduced under ranges and fireplaces, and that, in general, the law as regards appliances for preventing fires was a dead closing years of the nineteenth century. And districts and duties; that some of them were in not most of it is of a sort that would be much more business for themselves, using department sta- and that "if this bill is passed a great injury will amusing, entertaining, e-lifying and fructifying tionery in their private affairs, and that the fully corroborated the Superintendent's testi-

Now if Mr. Constable is to be thrust aside as a witness of no account, it must be done on one it off! It would not only help all our business of two grounds either because he does not know what he is talking about, or because he is an unconscionable flar. How about the first alternative? Well, Mr. Constable before his appointment had had a long and successful ex perience in building operations. He was, in fact, an expert, and was appointed for that reason. Nobody has ever alleged that he was an ignoramus, foisted into a place for which he was presumptively unfitted. Whether he possesses the highest administrative capacity or not, he certainly comprehends what he sees in his own particular line of business. As to the matters referred to in his testimony he is a thoroughly intelligent witness. So much must be admitted. Is he a llar? We should not think highly of the discretion of any man who should make that accusation against Mr. Constable. He has a reputation worth defending, and is

quite competent to defend it. Really we see no way of escaping from the conclusion that the Superintendent of the Bullding Department has told the truth about its condition when he took office. And the worst adding to it by nonsensical disputations. Get of it is that his testimony relates not only to curable defects of administration, but also and chiefly to gross infractions of law by which health and life are continually endangered. The knaves who infested the department both in a public and a private capacity deliberately contrived to permit all sorts of defects to be built into thousands of structures, without regard to law or common humanity. It is an outrageous, a hideous offence of which they are guilty, and they ought one and all to be in jail, instead of thriving on the proceeds of cruelty and corrup-

### THE GOLD STANDARD.

Opponents sneer at and misrepresent the Republican platform adopted by the Ohio Convention, which is in principle and in every important detail the Republican National platform. It is only right to show that in this criticism they are unfair. A better and safer gold standard platform has never been framed, and that fact will be clear to every man of candid and fair mind who will consider the matter without the blinding prejudice of partisanship.

"A gold standard," says the Executive Committee of the Bankers' Association. "A currency of gold, silver and paper, with such provisions that the purchasing power of the gold, silver "or paper shall be at all times equal," says the Ohio Convention. And there are actually men so dull that they think the two declarations inharmonious. Gold to govern, says one; gold and any representative kept always equal to gold. says another. It takes a Democratic trickster to find the difference. In the Republican purpose there is none, as there has been none in Republican practice All forms of currency were by Republican legislation, against the opposition of every Democrat, made equal in value in 1879. and have been maintained without variation equal in value ever since, excepting the small premium on gold which Democratic stupidity under the Cleveland Administration has cause Silver we have, and cannot get rid of if we wish, but treat as a purely subsidiary money. Paper we have, and do not want to get rid of.

official call of the National Committee, issued | and the management of National finances. It | it promises. The standard of gold value govcirculated under Republican laws, because all are bound together inseparably by the express provision of the act of 1800 that all the gold, silver and paper shall be kept at a parity in value and purchasing power.

There can be no misunderstanding about this in the minds of honest men. Gold, and other currency maintained at a par with gold, means a gold standard of course and of necessity, and the men who pretend that it means anything else are not half honest. But it also means, and this is of large importance, that the volume of money in circulation shall not be confined to the amount of gold which may at any time be retained for use as money in this country, but shall be supplemented, as it has been for the last seventeen years, by issues of silver and paper always maintained at a parity with gold in purchasing power and in circulation. The contraction of the currency to gold alone would give that metal, it is possible and by many believed, undue purchasing power. The maintenance of a full volume of representative currency, at all times kept equal with gold in value, removes that objection, and gives to the country money as good as the best anywhere known in the commercial world, and at the same time in volume sufficient for any commercial or industrial requirements.

The men are to be pitied for paucity of intellect or for lack of honesty who can conceive that there can be anything in the nature of a dodge or evasion in such a declaration as this. Several kinds of currency, all maintained at par in gold, involve a gold standard everywhere and all the time, and cannot by possibility mean anything else. The question by what legislation and under what conditions at various times silver and paper can be maintained at par with gold is always and of necessity the practical one of detail, which each Congress must decide in the face of the facts existing. But the principle declared by the Republican party in its legislation of 1890 and in its National platform, and by the party in Ohio in its recent platform, leaves absolutely nothing to discuss or dispute about. Twenty kinds of money, all kept at par in gold, would always mean nothing but a gold standard of value.

The first edition of The Tribune Almanac for 1896 having been early exhausted, a new and amended edition has been prepared, and is now ready for circulation. In addition to the great fund of information included in the first issue, the Almanac has been brought down to date by the incorporation of much material of great interest which was unavailable when the ume went to press with the beginning of the It contains a list of the failures for 1895, compiled from the latest statistics, and completed up to January 1; the roll of the principal State, city and Brooklyn offices as now filled, election returns from districts where the count was delayed, and many changes in the body of the work due to happenings since the New Year. The Tribune Almanac is the most convenient pamphlet of political and general information published, and is sold for twenty-five

They are talking of revising the road law in New-Jersey. There ought to be no amendmen that will interfere in the least with the work of supplying good highways, which has gained such momentum in that State.

ere threatened by a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Cullen, excepting that city from the operation of the first section of the law village in the State to maintain a school or class for the professional training of teachers. The effect of the bill in its present shape would be to do away with the Training School in Brooklyn, and it is believed that its purpose is to exempt Brooklyn from the operation of another clause of the law passed last year-the clause which provides that after January 1, 1897, no one shall letter; that employes of the department spent | be licensed or employed in any primary or grambeen such an eruption of talk as in the present much of their time in saloons, away from their mar grade in any part of the State who has been graduated from a high school from a training school for teachers or from institutions of equal or higher rank "be done to the good government which now exists in Brooklyn, and I also fear that the hat lights his torch and sells his soap, than in standard sought to be maintained in them. The provisions of the law passed in 1895 are wise and far-seeing, and the law has received high praise from the best educational authorities. It should not be tampered with, nor should it be restricted in its application to any part of the State. Professional training for teachers is generally recognized as of the first importance, and the law requiring such training in the case of all teachers appointed after the beginning of next year is

Manitoba shows signs of a determination to secede from the Dominion and take its place as a Crown colony, rather than submit to the school legislation which the Canadian Government seeks to impose upon it. A further step would be to rap on the front door of the United States and invite admission.

The heirs of Anneke Jans show no diminution of numbers as the years advance, but, on the contrary, multiply with the fertility of Australian rabbits. They are, as a rule, greater fools than the ordinary run of imbeciles who pay money to lawyers to vindicate their claim to shadowy estates, and persist in their delusions in the face of all sorts of discouragements. Not long ago Lawyer Thomes M. Shearman replied to a letter of one of these missionaries that there was no such estate, and that no ground for any expectation of inheritance on the part of anybody had ever had an existence.

In his speech at the opening of the Brooklyn cycle show, Mayor Wurster put himself on the right side of the good roads question again. The truth is, there was a misapprehension on the part of those who supposed that he had got on the wrong side. He never opposed the plan for providing a smooth-paved connection with the splendid roads of Queens County, but he did feel that the act should not be mandatory and the money taken out of the city treasury. The amended bill provides that the improvement shall be made as a part of the county park scheme, and with this undertaking Mr. Wurster is in full sympathy.

### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Wheeler was to have preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist Church, of Media, Penn., last Sunday, but was so ill that he was unable to do so. The people got a farewell sermon, however, for his wife took his place in the puipit and preached an effective ser-mon appropriate to the occasion.

Sir Henry Irving has accepted the invitation of President Harper to address the graduating class of the University of Chicago on March 24. Mr. Irving has announced no subject yet, but will speak on some topic relating to the stage. One of the contestants in the intercollegiate ora-

torical contest that will take place in Indianapolis torical contest that will take place in Indianapolis this evening will be Miss Grace Sommons, a full-blooded Sloux Indian girl. She is twenty years old, blooded Sloux Indian girl. She is twenty years old, and a member of the freshman class at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. She defeated the men speakers of the senior, junior and sophomore classes for the honor of representing the college in the State contest.

President W. B. Paterson, of the Alabama Normal School for Colored Students, says that he is a descendant of Robert Burns, the poet.

An autograph album that once belonged to Jeffer. An autograph around that once the first page son Davis is now in the possession of Mrs. Marie Antoinette Kennicott, of Chicago. The first page the following inscription: "This was taken bears the following inscription: "This was taken from Jefferson Davis's library in Hinds County, Mississippi, July 11, 1863, by Izra L. Mowers, a mem-ber of Company I, 15th Illinois." Among the wellknown names in it are the following: J. C. Calhoun, Millard Fillmore, March 6, 1850; A. P. Butler, S.

C.; James Whitcomb, of Indiana; T. W. Emery, John P. Hale, Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Benton, Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; Robert Winthrop, Boston: John Cromell, Warren, Ohio; Alexander Stephens, John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.; General Howell Cobb, Athens, Ga.; John McQueen, South Carolina; John A McClernand, Preston King, Alexander H. Stephens, Crawfordsville, Ga.; also a gentleman who modestly signed himself, "Mr. McPherson Berrien, of Georgia."

An intimate friend of Alfred Austin, the English writer of verse, says that though he was originally a Catholic, he is now an agnostic. He is, however, not dogmatic in his agnosticism, and in point of fact may be regarded as a sort of agnostic agnostic, in other words, an agnostic who is not quite sure that agnosticism embodies the truth.

The Prince of Wales is to be installed as Chancellor of the University of Wales in the com mer. The ceremony will take place at Aberys-twyth, the seat of the oldest of the constituent col-leges of the university.

A heroic bronze statue of General Grant is being constructed at Chicopee, Mass. The Union League Club, of Providence, has ordered the statue, which it will place in front of its clubhouse. The total cost will be about \$30,000 when constructed. The place will be threty-two feet high, and will have a pedestal of Quincy granite. The figure of General Grant will be about sixteen feet high. Hot Springs, N. C., March 12.-Ex-Senator Warner

Miller, with Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller, arrived here last night, intending to make an extended visit to Hot Springs.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

People who are in the habit of walking in Park Place, between Broadway and the elevated station, are frequently annoyed by employes of the Postoffice trundling a big pushcart on the sidewalk. It s used to convey mail to and from the elevated station; but the fact that it is in the service of the Government gives it no right to monopolize the side-Some day a courageous citizen will make a test case by having those in charge of it ar-

Philosophy on the Cable.—In the car—"Do you be-ilieve in the greatest good to the greatest number?"
"Well, yes.
"Then don't try to sit down on this side—eleven of us in this row have comfortable room, now, but if you sit down twelve of us will be crowded."— (Chicago Record.

A country reporter, in describing the funeral of a prominent citizen recently, said: "The corpse rested quietly in the casket!"

Editor of Great Comic Weekly—Is there a Jew pleture in the paper this week?
Foreman—Two of them, both hot roasts.
"Is there a picture of a negro and a chicken and an Irishman and a goat?"
"Both, sir."
"And are the tramps and the jays properly attended to?" "They are."
"And how many jokes are there about Harlem

"Eleven, sir."
"Then, start the press."—(Buffalo Express.

A Fellow-feeling.-University Extension Lecturer (to manager of Chicago bureau)—The second lecture of my course, on Henry VIII, has been objected to by Eastern audiences as rather too eulogistic. Perhaps, therefore, I had better change it before delivering it here?

Chicago Manager-My dear sir, let it alone! It's just the thing we want. Why, the president of our circle has been divorced five times himself!

Her Curious Neighbors.—Agent—Can't I put a burglar alarm in your house? Lady—No, we don't need it.

Agent-But— Lady-No, I mean it; the family across the street Lady-No, I mean it; the family across the street watches the places so closely that even a burglar watches the places so closely that even a burglar couldn't get in without being seen.—(Chicago

The alert Editor of "The Corry (Penn.) Flyer" has performed a public service in throwing light on the Republican situation in Western Pennsylvania, He says that 90 per cent of the Republicans in that part of the State are for Reed, while 75 per cent are for McKinley. It was doubtless due to an oversight on his part that he failed to mention whether the remaining Republicans of the section are for Quay or Morton.

"Dead broke;" the gambler groaned. "It cost My pile to trust to luck and gall. 'Tis sadder to have binfied and lost Than never to have binfied at all."
—(Cincinnati Tribune.

Some time ago a Chicago paper offered prizes ranging from \$10,000 down stories, and everyoody in Chicago supposed, as a matter of course, that the writers of Chicago would carry off all the prizes; but it turned out that no Chicago writer secured one. The first prize of \$10,000 was awarded to a man who lives in Macon, Ga., and the second, of \$3,000, to an Englishman living in Winchester, England. dence the twenty-two prizes awarded were dis-tributed as follows: England, seven; Massachu-setts, three; New-York, two; New-Jersey, two; Kentucky, two; Boston and New-York, one; Georgia, one; New-Hampshire, one; Colorado, one; Washington, D. C., one, and California, one.

"Did you hear about Samuels?" asked Mrs. Gray-"No; I didn't hear about Samuels," the lady answered. "When you have anything to tell, why don't you tell 19"

Yes, dear. Well, Samuels was going home the

"Yes, dear. Well, Samuels was going home the other night, when a footpad shot at him and the bail hit a latchkey in Samuels's vest pocket, and his life was saved. So you see what good a latchkey is."
"Indeed. If Samuels had been going home at a reasonable hour he wouldn't have met any footpad. Secondly, he carries \$50,000 insurance, payable to his wife, and if it had not been for that key she would be a rich widow right now. So, if you are hinting around for a latchkey, you will have to bring home some better story than that one. That's all. I'm going to go to bed now, and if you want to read you'll have to go to the kitchen. And don't waste the coal."—(Cincinnati Enquirer. "The Marysville (Mo.) Tribune" appears to be

breezy, not to say cyclonic, paper. It is engaged in writing up the popular clergymen of the locality, and the way in which it does it may be inferred from the following paragraph in a recent sketch "Preacher McKinney, of Hopkins, is what the sports call a 'crackerjack.' He looks like a sport himself-of the tin-horn variety. He dresses like a follower of the races, uses tobacco, swears occa sionally, invents perpetual-motion machines, and makes an occasional biuff at practising law."

An instance.—"Moral courage," said the teacher, "Is the courage that makes a boy do what he thinks is right, regardless of the jeers of his companions." "Then," said Willie, "If a feller has candy and eats it all hisself, and ain't afraid of the other fellers callin' him stingy, is that moral courage?"—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

According to "The Philadelphia Record" the war fever has struck the schools of Philadelphia. "The boys' military organizations in the public schools," it says, "are discussing the advisability of marching on Spain. A nine-year-old youth of one of the uptown schools fairly exploded with patriotism the other night. He has a set of cards representing the the aid of colored crayons, made a number of paper the copies he took them down to the kitchen and with an air of stern determination, began throwing them one by one in the fire. When asked what he meant by destroying the result of his labor, he sternly replied: 'Us boys are going to show Spain that we ain't afraid of her, and I'm burning up the Spanish flag. That's what I'm doing. All us boys are going to burn Spanish flags.' Then he solemnly loaded his Fourth of July pistol with caps and fired a salute in honor of the event."

In a well-known street in London a beggar was often seen plodding about with a small dog. The dog was held by a piece of chain, and had round his neck a placard, with "Pity the blind" in large red letters. Mr. T.—, passing one day, dropped a sixpence into the man's outstretched hand. "Hailoa!" he cried, as he was turning away, "was that a half-sovereign I gave you?"

"No, sir—no," answered the beggar; "only sixpence."

said Mr. T-, "you are not blind, then, after all?"
"Bless you, sir, no!" he replied, "You see, the placard refers to the dog. He's blind-not me!"—
(Tit-Bits In Utah a jury consists of eight instead of twelve

The Higher Criticism.—"What a beautiful world this is!" exclaimed the Child of Nature, warmly. Art, however, sneered.
"That shows how simple you are," it rejoined, with austerity. "Just look at that perspective, for instance."—(Detroit Tribune.

In England the Established Church has set at

organization in the field modelled upon the lines of the Salvation Army, and it has proved extremely successful. The Episcopal Church here is now tak-It is not thought that its work will interfere with that of the Salvationists, but is expected to supple ment it to reach large classes inaccessible to the ordinary ministrations of the church. of the sort have already been made. One, several of the sort nave aiready been made. One, several years ago in Detroit by the Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, now Bishop of Los Angeles. The second is now in successful operation in Pittsburg, having been founded by James H. Cakewell, a lawyer, and ember of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in city. The more general organization now proposed is to be under the auspices of the entire Church, and to extend its work over the whole country, after the example of the parent order. There is room for all of them, and a field for their efforts wide enough to give them all elbow room.